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immigrants. The conclusions drawn are that the individuals in the United States at present cannot constitute a menace, because of their small number; and so long as they already are here, the best means of helping both them and the sections in which they are located is to allow their naturalization. Further, discriminatory legislation should be repealed, and the Japanese should be placed on a parity with peoples of other nationalities. The author favors a plan of restriction of immigration whereby the citizens of all countries except Mexico, Canada, Cuba, and Newfoundland immigrating to the United States in a single year shall be limited to 5 per cent of the number of their countrymen already here who have taken out their "second papers."

The New American Government and Its Work. By JAMES T. YOUNG.
New York: Macmillan, 1915. 8vo, pp. 663. \$2.25.

The purpose of this volume is, according to the author, to meet the desires "of students and readers who want to know not only what the government is, but what it is doing—its plans and results." It is therefore quite a departure from the older texts on government, which dealt almost exclusively with organization. At least as much space is devoted to actual achievements as to the means of handling the work; and throughout the book the idea is ever present that because of the spirit of today it is the end, not the means, that is claiming the country's political interest.

To bring out this present tendency to demand results, the author finds it desirable to spend a considerable amount of space on government regulation of business, because of the enormous importance this phase of government activity has attained in both state and national affairs. Social legislation and its importance in government are also discussed. An effort is likewise made to clarify the judicial decisions that have been of such influence in interpreting governmental powers.

There is no attempt to warp conditions to fit theories in the treatment of the growing powers of the executive and the relations of state and nation. The author conceives the government as a great servant of the people, doing the will of the country—not as a necessary evil whose power must be constantly curbed if the people's rights are to be preserved. Also, the increasing power of the executive is treated as an essential feature of present-day development, leading toward greater efficiency in government, rather than as a regrettable departure from the theory of minute division power and of mutual checks by one branch of government upon another.

Readings in Political Philosophy. By FRANCIS W. COKER. New York: Macmillan, 1914. 8vo, pp. xv+573.

Professor Coker has in this collection of readings from political philosophers compiled a source-book of considerable value. It provides original texts and

authentic translations not accessible to many readers. The selections include substantial parts of a few prominent works, which are large enough to present the most important ideas of the various writers and, at the same time, are numerous enough to be representative of the foremost political thinkers down to the end of the eighteenth century.

In Aristotle and Plato we have the foundations of political philosophy, the immortal conceptions conditioned by the Greek state. The mediaeval opposition of temporal rulers to the domination of the papal throne is voiced by Dante and Marsiglio. Machiavelli introduces the modern method and point of view, the separation of political questions from religion and metaphysics. Hooker, Grotius, Hobbes, Locke, and Rousseau are the great company of thinkers who carried the influential concept of the social contract through a long and varied career. The book closes with a selection from Bentham's *Fragment on Government* where the social contract theory is criticized from a utilitarian standpoint.

There is a brief introduction to each selection which serves to orient the material historically and suggest the chief characteristics of each writer. It is suggested in the Introduction that the reading of these selections should be accompanied by a general history of political philosophy.

Le Socialisme et l'Évolution de l'Angleterre contemporaine (1880-1911).

By EDOUARD GUYOT. Paris: Librairie Felix Alcan, 1913. 8vo,
pp. xviii+543. Fr. 7.

This interpretation of English socialism is based upon the economic and political history of England during the last three decades. The growing tendency toward collectivism is explained as being the direct result of economic and social phenomena, rather than as representing any conscious acceptance, on the part of the English people, of socialistic doctrine. Thus it is that England, by nature one of the most conservative of European countries, is nevertheless among the foremost in adopting the substance of socialism in her current legislation.

The book is quite comprehensive, the subject being treated both historically and critically. Trade unionism, the agrarian problem, and contemporary English Liberalism are among the topics to which most attention has been given. The closing chapters are devoted to an analysis of the work and doctrines of William Morris, Bernard Shaw, and H. G. Wells. According to the author these three men, in the order named, represent the idealistic, the critical, and the constructive tendencies of English socialism, and in the working out of those tendencies lies the future of the English socialistic movement. On the whole, M. Guyot's contribution bears the marks of wide reading and careful analysis, and should prove a useful addition to socialistic literature.